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[31-5]

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to 10th June.

		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Day of Week	Days of Month	H.K. Time	Height	H.K. Time	Height
Fri.	4	3.48	5.7	6.25	3.9
Satur.	5	3.57	5.7	6.19	3.9
Sun.	6	4.39	5.5	6.51	3.9
Mon.	7	5.17	5.2	7.10	3.5
Tues.	8	6.00	4.8	7.50	3.2
Wed.	9	6.44	4.4	8.00	2.9
Thurs.	10	7.39	4.0	8.46	2.6

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 3rd.

	Previous Day	On 3rd	On 4th
Barometer	29.82	29.84	29.82
Temperature	76	77	83
Humidity	84	94	75
Wind Direction	East	East	South
Force	4	4	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0.07	—

Highest open air Temperature on 2nd ... 82.
Lowest open air Temperature on 2nd ... 75

CHINA AND THE SILVER MARKET.

Messrs. S. Montagu & Co. in their latest report state:—An element of uncertainty is introduced by the fact that over a million sterling of silver is held here on China account, and at any opportunity deemed favourable for such an operation China is prepared to unload a portion of its holding, possibly to be replaced later on. This has been experienced during the week. A shipment of 600,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

THE CHINESE PATRIOTIC TAX.

In reply to a telegram inviting opinions regarding the collection of the Patriotic Tax by levying an additional tax upon the land, the Governors of the provinces have wired the Government, expressing their unanimous opinion in favour of the scheme. To show the Government their willingness to support the enforcement of this policy, the authorities of Chihli province have promised to raise \$800,000 a year; Kwangtung, \$600,000; Kiangsu, \$500,000; Szechuan \$200,000; and Hupoh, \$700,000.

CANNED GOODS TRADE IN CHINA.

The Board of Trade have received from the British Embassy at Washington a copy of a report on the canned goods trade in the Far East, issued by the United States Department of Commerce. It appears that the trade with China in canned goods is carried on by wholesale merchants in the Treaty Ports—mainly in Shanghai and Hongkong. Scarcely any canned goods go beyond the Treaty Ports, except to the missionaries. The present demand for canned goods in China is limited practically to the foreign element. Personal observation and inquiries confirmed the impression that canned goods are not sold to many of the native Chinese, yet it is noticeable that many western customs have crept in, and in matters of food there is a tendency to adopt western dishes. Condensed milk has become an important article of import into both China and Japan, and has penetrated into the inner parts of China with only a small amount of advertising. With the exception of the trade in condensed milk, it appears that in Japan, as in China, the imports of canned goods are sold principally to the foreign population, and each nationality, of course, prefers the canned foods of its own country. If there is to be any great increase in the sale of these foods it must be to the Japanese themselves. The report may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN LOAN.

In the course of a written reply to questions regarding the issue of the Netherlands Indian Loan the Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Pleyte, states that in view of the floating debt of £1,000,000, it was necessary to issue Netherlands Indian bonds, and not to wait until peace should have been declared. For then it is to be feared that owing to the great need of money the rates of interest would be higher and the terms of the loan more onerous. Moreover, the money must be both in and outside the Netherlands, under the pressure of the war, had been little inclination to take up a loan issued by a creditor who came on the market for the first time and gave no security for the fulfilling of his obligations. If the Minister's opinion is justifiable to defer the financial burden of the agreement made with the banking groups, even at first only £1,000,000, viz., two-fifths of the loan could thereby be placed.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN BORN.

At the last census of the United States the statistics with regard to its foreign-born population were as follows:—

States	Total population of the United States
Born in the United States	59,728,864
Born elsewhere	32,243,492
	91,972,356
Born in Germany	8,282,618
Born in Austria-Hungary	2,000,559
	810,282,177
Others "foreign born"	21,933,295
Total "foreign-born"	32,243,492

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LD.

The following are the Company's figures for week ending May 29th:—
Receipts \$ 9,488
Decrease compared with corresponding week last year 2,605
Aggregate to date 22
No. of weeks 221,473
Total 25,815
Decrease to date 25,815

The Censor's blue pencil has been heavily used on the Navy List, the first quarterly issue of which appeared recently. The most important section—that containing the names and one or two details with their officers and gunpower—has been taken out bodily, while only the bare names of merchant vessels commissioned as H.M. ships and auxiliary craft are given.

INTERESTING SHIPPING JUDGMENT.

MARINE INSURANCE POLICIES.

The Court of Appeal has delivered a considered judgment which had been awaited by shipowners and underwriters with unusual interest and with some degree of anxiety. The customary form of marine insurance policy contains a clause in some what archaic language protecting the assured against "restraints and detentions of all kings, princes, and peoples of what nation, condition, quality or power"; and their condition and scope of these words. The meaning now placed upon them by the interpretation now placed upon them by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bay, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady dissenting—will make necessary some modification of the risks included in marine insurance policies, should the House of Lords uphold the decision. The plaintiffs in the action were the owners of cargoes of linseed shipped in British steamers to Buenos Aires and consigned to Hamburg in July. After war had broken out the vessels, upon approaching these shores, were diverted by the Admiralty to British ports, and there was some consequent depreciation in the value of the cargoes. Meanwhile trading with the enemy had been prohibited by proclamation and the cargoes of the voyage of the steamers became illegal. In these circumstances the owners of the cargoes claimed for a constructive total loss. The Court, in dismissing the appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Baggallay, laid down the principle that no actual exercise of force is necessary to constitute the "restraint of princes"; it is sufficient if the master of the vessel has abandoned the voyage in obedience to an act of State. The position is now that under a restraint clause in its present form a British subject insurer himself against loss caused by a compliance with the laws of his country or the commands of his Government, but he does not insure himself against a loss caused by a defiance of those laws or commands.

A CARGO DISPUTE.

LONDON PRIZE COURT JUDGMENT.

In the Prize Court, London, on 30th April, before the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, the case of the *Feliciara* (part cargo ex), the Crown claimed, after the condemnation of 100 barrels of fish oil and 574 Japanese oak logs, sold by Masuda & Co. of Yokohama, to Hesse, Newman & Co. of Hamburg and Bremen. The goods were shipped in the British steamship *Feliciara*, which had been chartered to a German firm, and was running in the Rickmers Line. They were seized in the London Docks in September last. Mr. Madocks appeared for Masuda & Co. who claimed that they had exercised a right of stoppage in transit, and that the goods had reverted to them. Mr. H. Stranger, on behalf of Mr. Alfred Buck, appeared for the Mercantile Bank of India, who had a claim as pledgees. Counsel on their behalf admitted that their claim was covered by the decision in the *Odessa* (31 *The Times* L.L. 148), but their time for appeal was extended until the *Odessa* appeal had been heard. The learned President said that the only ground now put forward by the claimants was that by reason of the failure of Hesse, Newman & Co. to meet their acceptances given for the price of the goods and/or by reason of their insolvency, Messrs. Masuda & Co. before the seizure of the goods, had exercised the right of stoppage in transit, and that the property in the goods had therefore reverted to them. Counsel for the claimants had argued that the notice of stoppage in transit had been given before seizure, and that under Section 62, Sub-section 3 of the Sale of Goods Act, Hesse, Newman & Co. must be deemed to be insolvent, as they had ceased to pay their debts in the ordinary course of business. As to the first point, it was quite true that various steps were taken by the Customs officers on behalf of the Procurator-General before the final act of taking possession of the goods, but as his lordship had pointed out before, the seizure was the first one—the act of detention. The evidence was that the goods were detained on Sept. 17, when it was determined to bring the cargo into the Prize Court. It was not until Sept. 15 that the solicitor for the claimants put forward to the collector of Customs the notice of stoppage relied on. That was enough to dispose of the case, but his lordship would add that he would have required a great deal of argument to convince him that people who declined to pay one of their debts through bankers because of the outbreak of war had ceased to pay their debts in their ordinary course of business. He could be deemed to be insolvent within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Act. The goods in question would be adjudicated.

NW P. AND O. STEAMERS.

A new steamer *Kalyan* has been completed for the Peninsula and Oriental Company at the yard of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. Birkenhead, and is fixed to begin her maiden voyage in June, when she will leave London for Bombay by the Indian mail. This vessel is the last to be delivered of the new class of 3,000-ton passenger steamers known as the "K" class, designed specially to reinforce the P. and O. Company's services to Calcutta and to the Straits and Japan. Notable features of these steamers are the great breadth and length, their sheltered promenade decks, the comfort and simple elegance of their public rooms. The main dining room, which is fitted with restaurant tables, extends forward to the funnel, and extends through the width of the ship, being lighted from the sides and forward by 16 large windows or picture windows. On the hurricane deck above are the 3rd-class mess and smoking saloons; the 2nd-class mess and a limited number of first-class deck cabins. Accommodation is provided on the hurricane and spar decks for 79 1st and 2nd-class passengers in cabins, the majority of which are outside or semi-outside cabins for one or two persons only. The cabins are furnished with electric lighting, writing tables, etc., and the free provision in each cabin of an electric ventilator and the attachment to every bed of a movable reading lamp are conveniences which will be appreciated. It may be added that the five fore-runners of the new class which have been placed in commission during the past two years have amply fulfilled the expectations of the designers and the travelling public.

MANCHURIAN MINES.

THE TERRITORY WHICH JAPAN HAS ACQUIRED.

According to the latest investigation made by the Japanese Colonization Bureau of the Three Eastern Provinces, the area of wild land in Mukden province is 194,400,000 cho; 245,000,000 cho in Kirin province; and 361,800,000 cho in Amur province. When cultivated these tracts of land would be sufficient to support a population of 60,000,000. Japan has obtained the right of freely working mines and owning land in Manchuria by virtue of the prospective treaty, but that does not mean the immediate outbreak of enterprises in those provinces. In South Manchuria money has been invested in land by the South Manchuria Railway Company to the extent of 4,000 cho, and by other private persons to the extent of 7,000 cho, all in the form of lease from the native owners. The South Manchuria Railway Company has selected a barren land with the object of converting it into paddy fields. The lots have been bought at 9 yen and some expenses have been spent on them for development. The average rate of returns is said to be 12 per cent. In South Manchuria there is no extensive wilderness calculated to make wood paddy fields. Vegetable farms can be got at 30 yen or upward per cho, but the Japanese farmers can not expect any large returns for their money and labour from the farms.

In East Mongolia the roads to the South of Cheneiatun are so bad that no one except the natives can carry on any agricultural enterprises in those parts. Moreover, there is little room for alien to occupy any place. The districts available for the Japanese are, therefore, only barren lands in South Manchuria and a strip of land to the North of Changchiatun in East Mongolia. Such is at least the view held by the authorities of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Kwantung Government General. The investigations into the land questions in Manchuria are indeed very defective and incomplete. Even the Agricultural Station belonging to the South Manchuria Railway Company have no adequate materials for the supply of any information regarding the subject. The company is said to have decided to despatch a commission composed of experts to those districts to complete the investigations regarding land.

Mineral deposits also are not so rich in Manchuria except at Fushun, Yantai, Kuan-cheng, Huoshihling, Niutshintai, and Pechiliu. Among others the principal veins in Manchuria are at Hsiao-shih, Samassu, Hsichiu, Fuchou, Chiapikou, Tungkuangling and Chien-shan. They are mostly worked by natives on a small scale. Even if Japanese capital be employed it is doubtful if they will yield much profit. The copper, gold, and silver mines also are of insignificant value owing to the small percentage of pure ore contained. In East Mongolia also there are some mineral veins, but nothing is known about them. In any event it must be long before they are worked.

For conducting investigations into these points every assistance has been given by the Geographical Laboratory of the South Manchuria Railway Company. If the result of the investigations be satisfactory the company has never refused any help and proved a great stimulant to the Japanese enterprises in Manchuria so far, but not now that the company has been reorganized. In the Japanese business community therefore assistance from Chosen is eagerly expected. *Asahi*.

ARMAMENT TOOL STEEL.

THE DEMAND FOR MOLYBDENUM.

At the present time there is an exceptionally large demand in this country for the so-called "special steels," that is to say, steels which are specially hardened. This class of steels is much used in connection with armament work, and particularly for making machine tools, the wear and tear of which in our large engineering works is just now abnormally high. These "special steels" are made by the addition of various comparatively rare metals, such as tungsten, manganese, vanadium and molybdenum, to steel, and their importance may be gathered from the fact that in Germany all stocks of these metals are being commandeered by the Government. In the United Kingdom molybdenum is at present in so great request that the ore is now selling at £540 per ton.

The Imperial Institute has given considerable attention for many years past to the materials from which these metals are prepared. During 1913 more than half of the world's molybdenum came from Australia, principally from Queensland and New South Wales. But it is widely though usually sparingly distributed throughout most of the British Empire. It occurs, for instance, in amongst other parts of the Empire, South and Western Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and India. In the British Isles it has been met with in the Cornish copper and tin mines and in quarries in Leicestershire, and it is said to have been worked in Inverness and Cumberland.

The Imperial Institute communicated some time ago with the various producing countries in the Empire with reference to the present special opportunities of disposing of molybdenum, with a view to increasing the British output and encouraging prospectors in likely districts not yet worked.

The *Times* Military correspondent wrote recently:— "There can be no doubt of the success of the new armies, which are composed of magnificent material, can march right well, can shoot fairly, and will be found with artillery which will steadily improve, and with auxiliary services of a good stamp. Without any doubt, and including troops already on the ground, we shall be able to place a million men in the field in the principal theatre this summer, and we shall have in reserve at home more than a million more, counting all categories of our forces, and excluding troops despatched to secondary theatres."

GERMANY'S LETHAL GASES.

NATURE OF THE POISON.

The following letter was received by the Secretary for War from Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S.:—
General Headquarters,
British Expeditionary Force,
27th April, 1915.

To Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report that as requested by you yesterday morning, I proceeded to France to investigate the nature and effects of the asphyxiating gas employed in the recent fighting by the German troops. After reporting myself at General Headquarters I proceeded to Baillou with Sir Wilnot Herringham, Consulting Physician to the British Force, and examined with him several men from Canadian battalions who were at the No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, suffering from the effects of the gas.

These men were lying struggling for breath, and blue in the face. On examining the blood with the spectroscopic and by other means, I ascertained that the blueness was not due to the presence of any abnormal pigment. There was nothing to account for the blueness (cyanosis) and struggle for air, but the one fact that they were suffering from acute bronchitis, such as is caused by inhalation of an irritant gas. Their statements were that when in the trenches they had been overwhelmed by a irritant gas produced in front of the German trenches, and carried towards them by a gentle breeze.

One of them died shortly after our arrival. A post-mortem examination was conducted in our presence by Lieutenant McNece, pathologist by profession, of Glasgow University. The examination showed that death was due to acute bronchitis and its secondary effects. There was no doubt that the bronchitis and accompanying slow asphyxiation were due to the irritant gas.

A deposition by Captain Bertram, 5th Canadian Battalion, was carefully taken down by Lieutenant McNece. Captain Bertram was then in the clearing station, suffering from the effects of the gas and from a wound. From a support trench, about 600 yards from the German lines, he had observed the gas. He saw, first of all, a white smoke rising from the German trenches to a height of about 3ft. Then in front of the white smoke appeared a greenish cloud, which drifted along the ground to our trenches, not rising more than about 7ft. from the ground when it reached our first trenches. Men in these trenches were obliged to leave, and a number of them were killed by the effects of the gas. He made a counter-attack about 15 minutes after the gas came over, and saw 25 men lying dead from the effects of the gas on a small stretch of road leading from the advanced trenches to the supports. He was himself much affected by the gas still present, and felt as if he could not breathe.

The symptoms and the other facts so far ascertained point to the use by the German troops of chlorine or bromine for purposes of asphyxiation.

There are also facts pointing to the use in German shells of other irritant substances, though in some cases at least these agents are not of the same brutally barbarous character as the gas used in the attack on the Canadians. The effects are not those of any of the ordinary products of combustion of explosives. On this point the symptoms described left not the slightest doubt in my mind.

Professor H. B. Baker, F.R.S., who accompanied me, is making further inquiries from the chemical side.

I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,

J. S. HALDANE.

Dr. John Scott Haldane, F.R.S., who has conducted the investigation for the War Office, is a brother of Lord Haldane. He is a graduate in medicine of Edinburgh University and an M.A. of Oxford and an LL.D. of Birmingham. For many years he has been engaged in scientific investigation, and has contributed largely to the elucidation of the causes of death in colliery and mine explosions. He is the author of a work on the physiology of respiration and air analysis.

Professor Baker, F.R.S., who is carrying out chemical investigations into the nature of the gases, is Professor of Chemistry in the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. He was a Scholar in Natural Science at Balliol. He has conducted important experiments into the nature of gases.

Sir Wilnot Herringham, M.D. Oxon., is a physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Vice-Chancellor of the London University. Lieutenant McNece, M.B., M.Ch., Glasgow, a Carnegie Research Fellow, is assistant to the Professor of Pathology in Glasgow University and has conducted many investigations of an important character in pathology and chemical pathology.

CHLORINE AND BROMINE.
The investigation which has been conducted by Dr. Haldane indicates the use of chlorine or bromine in the asphyxiating gas. Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas much heavier than air. It causes a sense of suffocation when inhaled and rapidly sets up inflammation of mucous membranes. It is probably the most effective of all gases that might be employed for the purpose of killing men in warfare.

Bromine is a still heavier gas than chlorine. At ordinary temperatures it is a dark brownish red liquid of most irritating smell. It is very volatile and boils at 58°C. Its vapour is yellowish green and becomes less transparent when heated. It acts like chlorine as a violent irritant to mucous membranes. Large quantities of bromine are produced at Strassfurt in Germany.

Germany is a signatory to the Declaration at The Hague Conference of 1907, interesting the use of asphyxiating gases.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. HO TUNG.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

His Excellency yesterday received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the following effect:

"It gives me much pleasure to inform you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of a Knight Bachelor for Mr. Ho Tung."

It is understood that Mr. Ho Tung will take the name of Sir Robert Ho Tung.

THE NEW KNIGHT'S CAREER.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, who is 52 years of age, was born in Hongkong and has lived here practically all his life. He was educated in private Chinese schools and subsequently in Queen's College. On leaving school he joined the indoor staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton, but resigned in 1880 and joined the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Hongkong as Assistant Comptroller and Manager of the native branch of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Canton Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. He was appointed Chief Comptroller in 1884 and retired in 1900 owing to the indifference of his health. Mr. Ho Tung was thus connected with the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for over twenty years. The high estimation in which his services were held by the firm was expressed in a letter to Mr. Ho Tung in which the firm said: "Our intercourse with you during all these years was of the most cordial nature and your exceptional ability, tact and sound judgment in all commercial matters were fully recognised and appreciated by the successive partners in our firm."

The new Knight is one of the largest property owners in the Colony. He has always taken the greatest interest in enterprises having for their object the development, progress and prosperity of Hongkong, and has served on the directorates of many local companies. Many old residents will doubtless recall the prominent part Mr. Ho Tung took in the reorganisation of the Hongkong Hotel. At a time when the shares were down to 5s and unsaleable at that, as no dividend had been paid for years, he, as a shareholder, advocated at an annual meeting the appointment of a Committee of Investigation, and with Mr. Parfitt and Mr. Osborne he was invited to make the investigation in association with the Directors. The result of that action was the reorganisation of the business, and from that time the Hotel has continued to flourish into the splendid concern it is today. Sir Robert Ho Tung at the present time is a Director of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., the Hongkong Electric Tramway Co., the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and the Kum Hing Knitting Co.

In the course of the past twenty years or so Sir Robert Ho Tung has been a generous benefactor to educational and philanthropic institutions in the Colony, and he did some valuable public work in the Colony before the state of his health, unfortunately, checked his activities in that direction. He was Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital in 1899 and was instrumental in obtaining the sanction of the Government and the co-operation of the Chinese in the removal of plague patients under hygienic conditions and medical supervision from the Colony, without giving rise to any friction and to the satisfaction of all concerned, an achievement in which those days was something to be proud of. He was the promoter of the Tung Wah Extension, which necessitated the raising of a sum of about \$150,000 for the new building. He was also the promoter of the Plague Hospital for the treatment of plague cases. The provision of this institution greatly mitigated the practice which obtained among the Chinese of smuggling plague patients into Canton and the neighbouring Chinese territory. It might also be mentioned that while Chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital he rendered able assistance to the Government in the removal of the old mortuary near the slaughter-house to the present site. Sir Robert Ho Tung is one of the oldest members of the Committee of the Po Leung Kuk and is a Justice of the Peace. He was a member of the Committee which organised the local commemoration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee; he was also a member of the Committee which received H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his visit to the Colony; he was on the Committee of the South African War Fund in 1899; the Kwangsi Famine Fund, the Tung Wah Advisory Board and others. He has given largely of his wealth to the philanthropic and other public objects

mentioned above, as well as to many others. We may mention in this connection his donation of \$10,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund for the relief of distress occasioned by the war; and his liberal donations to the Typhoon and Canton Flood Relief Funds. The Helena May Institute, and, in short, all the local charitable institutions, whether under European or Chinese management, have been assisted by him.

His benefactions to Education have been especially notable. He founded a scholarship at Queen's College, was the donor of the Kowloon School for Children of British parentage, and when the movement to establish a University in Hongkong was inaugurated Mr. Ho Tung was one of the largest contributors to the Endowment Fund. At the beginning of the present year Mr. Ho Tung made two magnificent additions to his benefactions to the University. One of these was an immediate gift of \$50,000 to the Endowment Fund, with the proviso that part of the income therefrom should be devoted to a chair of Clinical Surgery tenable at the Civil Hospital. The second gift, one of \$5,000 a year for ten years, also benefits the Endowment Fund, including his original contribution of \$10,000 to the Endowment Fund, this generous benefactor, at the end of ten years, will have made contributions to the funds of the University totalling one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has never had a seat on the Legislative Council, though about eighteen years ago, during the Governorship of Sir William Robinson, he was invited to fill a vacancy which was expected to occur when Sir Kai Ho Kai (then Dr. Ho Kai) went to Shanghai to join H.E. Shing Kung Po. Dr. Ho Kai, however, did not remain in Shanghai but returned to Hongkong before his leave had expired and retained his seat on the Council. During Sir Henry Blake's administration Sir Robert Ho Tung was offered a seat on the Sanitary Board when it was reorganised, but did not accept it as he was then contemplating a trip to Europe and America.

When the war broke out, Sir Robert offered his services to the Government in any capacity and particularly to import rice from Saigon and Bangkok and to sell it at cost price in the Colony during the time of war. For this he was mentioned in Sir Henry May's despatch relating to the loyal attitude of the Chinese community and he received the thanks of the Secretary of State. In this connection we must not omit to mention the recent joint gift of an aeroplane to the British Government by the new knight, his two brothers and three other Chinese gentlemen.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has always been a public-spirited citizen, and in addition to the services to the Colony enumerated above, we believe we may say that there are certain other important directions in which he has worked and continues to work for the future welfare and prosperity of the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE TREES IN STATUE SQUARE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your contributor in to-day's *Daily Press* falls into the same error as "Roderick Random" did last week in referring to the trees planted along the foot-path of Royal Square as Bauhinia Blakana. All those planted some months ago are certainly Bauhinia Variegata, and although it is difficult to distinguish those recently planted on account of the poverty of leaves and the stems being wrapped in straw, I fancy these are Bauhinia Variegata also. There are a few Bauhinia Blakanas, but these are planted here and there on the turf-covered portion inside the railings. Although Bauhinia Variegata is not so gorgeous as Bauhinia Blakana, having smaller leaves and smaller and paler flowers, it has a more delicate type of beauty, its flowers vary from pink to pale peach blossom tint, whilst those of Bauhinia Blakana are one colour only, viz., deep mauve, almost magenta. I am afraid you give me more credit than I deserve about the trees recently planted, as the avenue from Royal Square to the Hongkong Club running from West to East consists of three Bauhinia Variegata only. I am sure everybody would like to see this stretch fully planted and complete. It might necessitate the cutting down of the solitary elm in the middle of the road, which would be no loss. Perhaps this will be done when the Authorities have finished repairing the road in that quarter.—Yours truly, LINNAEUS.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The thirtieth annual ordinary general meeting of the above was held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday, at noon. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided, and those also present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. H. P. White and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak (Director), and Messrs. D. E. Clark, F. W. Stapleton, Ho Fook, E. Seth, F. T. Chapple, J. Spittles, J. M. Wong, and W. Musket, with Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I propose, with your permission, to take the report and statement of accounts as read. The net profit for the year, viz., \$101,113.06, can, I think, be regarded as satisfactory in view of the fact that trading receipts during the last four months of the year fell off considerably, that we had to pay considerable sums for war risks, and that the loss on silver and subsidiary coinage amounted to the large total of \$25,079.56. This is easily a record, representing as it does nearly 3 per cent. on our capital. In this connection, it will be instructive to refer to our losses on coinage for the

previous three years. They are as follows:—1911 \$14,125.02, 1912 \$16,191.30, 1913 \$18,836.52. The further and bigger jump in 1914 points to a deplorable condition of currency, the continuance of which must exercise a baneful influence on trade generally. Over and above all this our losses on exchange—remittances from Shanghai and Tientsin amounted last year to \$5,448.28. In previous years either the loss on such remittances was nominal or there was a small profit. I will now refer to such items in the accounts before you, as, I think, call for special comment. First, I will take the item "Stocks in Trade." This you will observe has increased by \$80,010.00. It was to be expected that there would be a considerable increase of stocks if only for the reason that trade during the first eight months of the year was very good and larger indents had been sent home, to cope with the increased business. When the later shipments arrived, trade had dwindled, with the result that we held unusually large stocks at the end of the year; this was particularly the case in the Aerated Water Factory and Chinese Department. As regards the Soda Water

Factory, the increased stock consists for the most part of mineral water bottles and corks. As the cost of these has recently gone up considerably, the extra stock may be regarded as a blessing in disguise. With regard to the Chinese Department, the increased stocks were caused by dealers buying much less during the last few months of the year. This Department was affected more than any other by the war, and the enormous discount on subsidiary coins. A decided improvement, however, has since set in, and at the end of April last, the whole of our stock of leading lines had been bought up. Apart from the foregoing reasons, the lower rate of exchange ruling in 1914 would tend to increase dollar values of imported goods. Local and general liabilities have gone up in sympathy with our increased stocks, but as some set-off the mortgage on remaining portion of Section D, of Inland Lot 1028 and the buildings thereon has been paid off in full as stated in the report. The additions to aerated water and other machinery and plant amounting to \$31,341.23 have been on a somewhat larger scale than usual. The Shanghai Aerated Water Factory and the Amoy Ice Factory being chiefly responsible, the latter receiving an entirely new ice plant. The old ice plant, which was completely worn out, has been sold, and realized a little more than its book value. With regard to the amount mentioned in the report as recovered from the Chinese Government and placed to credit of reserve fund, you may remember that in June, 1913, I stated that it was necessary to cover these losses, but that if our claims were subsequently met, whatever we got would be put back to reserve. This has accordingly been done, and we trust the further transfer of \$10,058.31, bringing the fund up to a round sum of \$170,000, will meet with your approval. Mr. A. H. Mancill, who was for some years secretary of the Company, and afterwards was appointed agent in Shanghai, left us on the 31st December last, and has taken up the position of a public accountant, for which he is well qualified. He has been appointed our local auditor for Shanghai and Tientsin. I have no further remarks to make, gentlemen, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions, whereupon The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. Mr. Ho Fook seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. CHAPPLE seconded, the re-election of Mr. H. P. White and the Hon. Lau Chu Pak as members of the Consulting Committee. On the proposition of Mr. CLARK, seconded by Mr. STAPLETON, Messrs. F. Matland and C. Bernard Brown were appointed auditors for the year at a remuneration of \$50 each.

This was all the business and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be ready on the following day.

DIVIDENDS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY.

The directors of the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Ltd., recommend a dividend of 6 per cent., free of income-tax, for the year, placing \$1,000 to general reserve, \$1,000 to reserve for meeting fluctuations in exchange, and carrying \$26,710 forward.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd., announce that, subject to final audit, the accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1914, show that after making a contribution to the general reserve fund, payment of interest on the 4 per cent. mortgage debenture stock, dividend on the 34 per cent. preference stock and three interim dividends of \$1 5s. per cent. each on the ordinary stock to September 30th last, there is a balance available, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$1 5s. per cent., and a bonus of \$1 5s. per cent., both free of income tax, payable on May 15th, making with previous payments on account a total distribution of 7 per cent. on the ordinary stock for the year ended December 31st, 1914. The distribution was the same last year.

EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TELEGRAPH CO.

The Eastern Extension-Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Ltd., announce that, subject to confirmation by the shareholders on May 11th next, the Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the quarter ended December 31st last of 2s. 6d. per share, together with a bonus of 4s. per share, payable, free of income tax, on 12th June, making, with the three interim dividends already paid, a total distribution of 7 per cent. for the year 1914. For 1913 the distribution was the same. The Share Register will be closed from 4th to 11th inst., both days inclusive.

THE P. & O. DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred stock (less income tax), and an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Deferred stock of the Company (free of income tax) for the half-year ended March 31st last. The dividend of 10 per cent. on the Deferred stock has hitherto been distributed at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. as an interim dividend, and of 6 1/2 per cent. as a final dividend, but the directors believe it will be more convenient to the stockholders to equalise the distributions; they are, therefore, paying 5 per cent. as an interim dividend on this occasion. Warrants were to be posted on May 20th.

DAIREN EXPORT RETURNS.

The export returns for the port of Dairen for the month of April last give a total of 212,002 tons, showing an increase of 35,989 tons over the corresponding period of last year, but a decrease of 38,946 tons from the preceding month. In addition, coals worth \$11,880,000, 8,511,303,300, and G. Y. 1,001,800 were exported. Altogether 122,530 tons were exported to Japan; 2,910 tons to China; 64,388 tons to China; 9,110 tons to the South Seas; 10,847 tons to Europe; and 2,077 tons to Vladivostok.

The principal exports consisted of 35,236 tons Fushan Coal; 31,932 tons Beans; 97,306 tons Bean Cake; 10,887 tons Bean Oil; 7,795 tons Kaoliang; 5,180 tons Indian maize; 2,150 tons Millet; 2,175 tons seeds, &c.

The principal ports of destination follow:—

	Tons.
Yokohama	30,529
Atsuta	12,060
Kobe	23,578
Nagasaki	4,179
Lungkou	4,410
Seiton (Taishan)	3,894
Hongkong	2,925
Saigon	4,300
London	9,059
Hull	507
Stockholm	90
Shimizu	4,195
Yokkaichi	5,550
Moji	6,957
Takao	4,531
Chefoo	5,291
Shanghai	35,027
Canton	35,239
Manila	4,510
Liverpool	81
Gotterdam	50
Marseilles	50

SHIPPING NOTES.

The returns of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., published by Lloyd's Register, show that in the last quarter of 1914 Japan lost five steamers, namely, the *Atsuta Maru*, 2,513 tons gross, and the *Manju Maru*, 1,081 tons, through collision; the *Nagato Maru*, No. 6, 2,111 tons, and the *Taiyo Maru*, 907 tons, wrecked; and the *Daito Maru*, No. 2, 1,311 tons, foundered.

As might be expected, the war is greatly interfering with the operations of the Suez Canal, the shrinkage of £1,300,000 in the receipts for the 10 days to April 30 raising the aggregate decrease since Jan. 1 to £15,650,000. The shippers have fallen to £4,260 in Paris, but the shipments of wheat from India, under the much-criticised Government purchase, will presently be bringing much grain to the company's mill.

The output of the Clyde shipbuilding yards during April constitutes a new low "record," the total being only 7,455 tons, spread over three vessels. This shows a decline of over 50,000 tons as compared with the corresponding month of last year. For the year to date there is a decline of 43,000 tons. This year's output excludes naval work. All the yards on the Clyde are now engaged on Government contracts, although there is still a shortage of labour. Conditions in this respect tend to improve.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

TOBACCO

HIGH-CLASS BRIAR PIPES

FROM

LOEWE, "MASTA"

B. B. B.

PRESENTATION CASES.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS
TOBACCO POUCHES.

DUTCH AND MANILA CIGARS.

SMOKING MIXTURES AND

PLUG TOBACCOS.

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

ALL WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR BRANDS KEPT IN STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

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PRICE LISTS.
CIRCULARS.

BALL AND CONCERT PROGRAMMES.

INVITATION CARDS.

VISITING CARDS.

AND

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

BOOK-BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

MACHINE-RULING, GOLD-LETTERING, MARBLING, Etc.

EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS;

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average

for 36 years,

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE \$2. CASE.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE H. M. MEMS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HARBOUR LAUNCH AT NIGHT

THE Launch "MOLLIE" has been granted a Special Permit for the month of June to take Officers on board their Ships at 10 p.m. and Midnight, from BLAKE Pier only. Tickets may be taken on board at \$1.00 per head.

During the daytime the Motor Launch "JESS" will be available from QUEEN'S STATION Wharf for Passengers to the Harbour at the same terms.

WILLIAM C. JACK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [629]

BANKRUPTCY No. 63 of 1914.

Re CRUZ, BASTO & COMPANY, late of the Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants.

A FIRST DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter. Creditors who have not proved their Debts by the 4th day of July, 1915, will be excluded. Dated this 4th day of June, 1915.

C. A. DA ROZA, Trustee. [630]

BANKRUPTCY No. 43 of 1914.

Re The CHI WO & COMPANY, lately carrying on Business at No. 20, Wing Wo Lane, Victoria, Hongkong, Ship-Owners.

A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter. Creditors who have not proved their Debts by the 4th day of July, 1915, will be excluded. Dated this 4th day of June, 1915.

C. A. DA ROZA, Trustee. [631]

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of

CARPENTERS,
FITTERS,
CAULKERS,
PLUMBERS,
BLACKSMITHS and HAMMERMEN,
PAINTERS and SCRAPERS,
SADDLERS or LEATHERWORKERS,
to H.M. NAVAL YARD.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than NOON, SATURDAY, the 12th June.

C. D. J. BELL,
Chief Constructor.

H.M. NAVAL YARD,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1915. [610]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL at the Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [507]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1915. [522]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "ATLAS." Rate of pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to Engineer-in-Chief W. W. REED, Chief Engineer, H.M. Dockyard.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1915. [626]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton varieties in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN P.

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still in-surely the best.

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China.

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HARPER VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 5th June, 1915, commencing at 3.30 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1915. [625]

CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE Undersigned will sell at a Clearance Cheap Sale Clothing Materials comprising the following:—Japanese Silk, Satin, Taffeta, English Satin, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Towels, Velvet, Velveteen and Sandries.

H. HIPTOOLA & Co.,
13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [614]

FOR SALE.

All kinds of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS

Albums, and other

PHILATELIC GOODS.

At Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & CO.

CANN ROAD, No. 111A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [645]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

In all Boxes and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET

SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G, at \$6, \$7 and

\$1.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE

DIRECTOR

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY

BUSINESS MAN.

To be obtained from THE—

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

and

LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy

owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1915.

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—

A. B. AYASIA,

Care of E. PARANBY,

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [514]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11

THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms,

"SHORNCLEIFFE," Garden Road (Bowen

Road level), 6 Rooms Furnished.

ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road

Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).

No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 32, THE

PEAK (Furnished).

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Bankow Road,

Kowloon.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE

PEAK, Furnished, Immediate possession.

No. 3, DES VUEX VILLAS, 52, Mount

Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).

No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with

entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELILIOS TERRACE, with

entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor,

Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"WIGGESSFORD," No. 124, THE PEAK,

Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERRION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished

(6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55,

ELGIN TERRACE.

"HOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 13, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS

Apply to—

W. L. LINDSEY & DAVIS,

2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [63]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDELL STREET, for Office or Dwelling.

Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

JUST Completing: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Office and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation and July. Inspection invited.

Apply—

T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,

Canton, 28th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [638]

TO LET.

HOUSES in "KORRE'S BUILDINGS" and "ROSE TERRACE," Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROSECUTION.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARABATON V. APCAB & Co.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,

Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [639]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace

Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [645]

TO LET.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley

Road, Kowloon, 8-Roomed House

with Tennis Court.

"PENNYHUE," Minden Row, Kowloon,

6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

3 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,

5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the

Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT,"

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,

KOWLOON, New Prince, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wauchau Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING,

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [639]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES

VEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied

by Midland Garage, etc.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [572]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the

FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury

on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the

German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

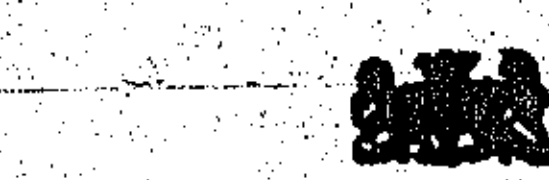
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [638]

INTIMATION



stands for, Excellent, and anyone

who drinks our E PORT, E

SHERRY, E WHISKY

or E BRANDY can be in

no doubt that the letter E

signifies excellence of a high order

and good value for money. By

buying in bulk from the very best

firms, and bottling ourselves, we are

able to give our customers better

value for money than we could by

importing the same thing by the

case. There is an old saying "Wines

mature in bottle, Spirits in cask."

That is the reason *d'être* of

our magnificent wine vaults, which

challenge comparison with anything

of the kind not only in Hongkong

but the Far East. There our wines

are bottled off soon after they arrive,

but our spirits, except for a small

stock to meet daily requirements,

are kept in wood. That is why our

spirits improve in quality, and

spirits imported in case do not. Our

customers get the benefit of that

increment in value, as we charge

nothing for it. We cordially invite

our customers to pay a visit of

inspection to our wine vaults, and

satisf

THE WAR.

ATTEMPTED AIR RAID ON LONDON.

RESULTS IN ENHANCED RECRUITING.

ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS.

STORY OF DARDANELLES FIGHTING.

VALUE OF GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRILLIANT FRENCH ACHIEVEMENT.

AND THE VALUE OF GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS, June 3rd.
4.50 p.m.

The value of the German communiqué is evidenced by the recent announcement in Berlin that the German's withdrew a small garrison from the village of Ablain, unnoticed by the enemy, in order to avoid useless losses. The fact is that the French capture of the last portion of Ablain, on the 28th and 29th May, was a most brilliant feat. It was a lovely day when the infantry, exhilarated by the sunshine, rushed to the assault of a German stronghold in a cemetery. The tombs were thrown down, and a sunken road beyond was reached. Along this the French rushed back and surrounded the Germans, a hundred of whom were shot or bayoneted, and the remaining four hundred capitulated. The French second line was about to advance when they were startled by the apparition of a dense column of Germans running out with hands raised and leaping like hares. Fearful annihilation was caused by the enemy's own artillery, and those who reached the French lines were panting.

Everything occurred within a quarter of an hour. Night was falling, but the French rushed on and captured a group of houses, and then a fort with full stores and supplies. There was half an hour's battle with hand grenades, but the German resistance was feeble. Next morning the vicarage, the church and the remaining houses were captured, the remainder of the enemy perishing either by the bayonet or by fire. The German artillery mercilessly bombarded comrades and foes alike when they saw that the village was lost.

THE BRITISH BAYONET.

PARIS, June 3rd.
1.45 a.m.

A communiqué states:—The British stormed a chateau at Hooge, near Zonnebriek, with the bayonet.

The French repulsed a counter-attack south east of Neuville, afterwards advancing and taking prisoners. The French division which captured Carey, Ablain, and the Souchez refinery took 3,100 prisoners, and buried 2,600 Germans between May 8th and June 1st, itself losing 2,600, mostly wounded.

THE RESOLUTE FRENCH.

PARIS, June 2nd.
4.00 p.m.

An official communiqué states:—The French are fighting resolutely in the region of Arras.

They have taken 450 prisoners at Neuville St. Vaast alone.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOUNDED.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Brigadier General Philip Chetwode has been wounded.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

INQUEST ON VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

At the inquest on the two Zeppelin victims the Coroner complimented the Metropolitan on its quietness and coolness. As he had always said, enhanced recruiting was the best answer to a Zeppelin raid.

The deceased were found kneeling together side by side, the husband's arm being around his wife. The clothes were burned off.

The verdict of the jury was to the effect that two peaceable civilians had died of suffocation and burns, and that they were murdered by Germans.

Another woman, who jumped from a building to escape from the fire, is dead.

THE AIR RAID ON LONDON SUBURBS.

(BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLES.)

LONDON, June 1st.
7.25 p.m.

The Admiralty announce that Zeppelins were seen near Ramsgate and Brentwood and certain outlying districts of the metropolitan area late last night. During the raid about 90 bombs were dropped in various localities not far distant from each other. A number of fires broke out, only three of which were large enough to require the services of fire engines. All the fires were promptly and effectively dealt with, only one necessitating a district call. All the fires were caused by incendiary bombs. No public buildings were injured. A number of private premises were damaged by fire or water. The casualties are small; so far as they have been ascertained they are: One infant, one boy, one man, and one woman killed; another woman so seriously injured that her life is despaired of. A few other private citizens were seriously injured. The precise numbers have not yet been ascertained.

THE NEAR EAST

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that yesterday there was close hand to hand fighting on our northern front at the Dardanelles. We rushed two maps with the intention of filling in the excavations made, but heavy bombardment compelled one party to retreat, the other holding on to its position between the firing lines. This necessitated heavy artillery support, and the enemy replied vigorously, regardless of expense. Throughout this fighting the enemy again lost heavily. In the southern section the Turks last night repeatedly attacked the French right, and twice re-occupied the fort which was captured on May 28th. They were twice driven out, and the new French line now remains intact.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The British steamer *Saidie*, of the Khedival line, bound from Alexandria to Hull, was torpedoed in the North Sea, and seven of the crew and a stewardess were drowned in the lowering of a boat. The remainder were rescued by a trawler.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALY'S SUCCESS.

ROME, June 3rd.

An official announcement states that the Italians have firmly occupied a ridge at Montenegro, seven thousand feet high across the Isonzo. This is the most important Italian success up to the present, the first main Austrian barrier of defence having been penetrated.

The enemy's repeated violent counter-attacks were everywhere repulsed, but they indicate the Austrians serious view of the situation.

ITALY'S WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury will meet the Italian Minister of Finance at Nice this week to discuss the financial questions arising out of Italy's entry into the war.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A RUSSIAN COUP.

PETROGRAD, June 3rd.

A Russian patrol captured General Pritwitz, the German Commander at Libau, along with several officers, and the Russians also killed or captured the General's escort. The General himself was slightly wounded.

The battle at Buzai and Rawka is regarded as merely a diversion from Galicia, where a momentous decision is approaching. The forts which the Germans attacked are from twenty to twenty-five miles from Przemyel.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HERR DERNBURG.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

The Allies have granted Herr Dernburg safe conduct on his return to Germany. He sails via Norway on the 12th inst. on a Norwegian steamer.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.

President Wilson, in a manifesto to the nation, declares that the United States cannot permit the anarchical conditions in Mexico to continue indefinitely, and he calls upon the faction leaders in Mexico to unite and to organize a Government, otherwise the United States will intervene.

CHIVALRY OF VON SPEE.

A TOAST AND A PREMONITION.

The Hon. W. Allardice, ex-Governor of the Falkland Islands, who has been appointed to the Bahamas, arrived at and in conversation said people in this country scarcely realized how many anxious days and nights they on the islands spent when the German Fleet was at large.

After the Coronel battle, in which the *Monmouth* and the *Good Hope* were sunk, the Government papers were buried during the night as a precaution. A German sailor, rescued from von Spee's squadron, told a nurse in the Port Stanley Hospital that the Germans had planned to dam the Falklands wireless by shell fire and then land and demand the surrender of the islands. This plan was prevented by the arrival of the British squadron which sank the German ships.

Mr. Allardice said he had been told that after the Coronel battle the German colony at Valparaiso gave a banquet to celebrate the victory. The first toast was "Damnation to the British Navy." Admiral von Spee at once rose and said that neither he himself nor his officers would respond to the toast, and they withdrew. The steps near the door were covered with flowers, and the Admiral said, "I think you had better keep these for my grave. They may be wanted."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The Birthday Honours List includes the following:—

BARONS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, G.C.B., Ambassador to Paris.

Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie (formerly of the Indian Civil Service).

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.

Sir John Jordan (H.M. Minister to Peking).

Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P.

Mr. H. T. Baker, M.P.

Mr. G. Cave, K.C., M.P.

Mr. H. Duke, K.C., M.P.

Mr. J. M. Robertson.

BARONETS.

Mr. Frank Bowden (a cycle manufacturer).

Mr. A. H. Croxford (M.P. for Warrington 1906-10).

Mr. R. T. Lyle (a member of the Sugar Commission).

Mr. E. A. Goulding, M.P.

Sir H. Norman, M.P.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Mr. Robert Ho Tung, Hongkong.

Mr. A. W. Renton, Chief Justice of Ceylon.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Secretary of State for War.

G.C.B.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The Hon. Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England.

General Bruce Hamilton.

K.C.B.

Lieut.-General E. Bethune.

Lieut.-General W. P. Campbell.

Lieut.-General Watkin.

Major-General W. Birkbeck.

Major-General Scott-Moncrieff.

Baron Moulton.

C.B.

Major-General Foy, Indian Army.

Colonel Bingley, Indian Army.

Colonel R. H. Ewart, Indian Army.

Colonel Beynon, Indian Army.

Mr. Malcolm Seton, of the India Office.

G.C.M.G.

Rt. Hon. Sir James Rennell Rodd, H.M.'s Ambassador to the Court of Italy.

C.M.G.

Mr. Michael Bowes, Collector of Customs, Ceylon.

Mr. W. G. Maxwell, Adviser to the Kedah Government.

Brigadier-General Ridout, in recognition of services rendered in the disturbances at Singapore.

Mr. W. M. Hewlett, Acting Consul at Shanghai.

Mr. H. L. Duff, Nyassaland.

Major Bryant, for military services in Togoland.

Lieut.-Colonel Maroix (honorary C.M.G.) for military services in Togoland.

THE PREMIER'S LIST.

The Premier's list contains twenty knights, including:

Mr. C. E. Fryer, Superintending Inspector of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Dr. F. Needham, H.M. Commissioner in Lunacy.

Mr. Edward Rigg, C.B., I.S.O., Superintendent, Operative Department, Royal Mint.

Mr. G. L. Chiozza-Money, M.P.

Mr. W. Pearce, M.P.

Dr. J. Mackenzie (Heart Specialist).

Mr. W. F. Nevill (Stockbroker).

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OTHER HONOURS.

Major Wigam, Equerry to H. M. the King, has been promoted Brevet-Colonel.

Various honours are conferred on men prominently connected with the ordnance and ammunition factories.

The Distinguished Service Order for Gallantry in the Dardanelles has been awarded to eleven Australians.

Australasians also figure largely in the list of those on whom Military Crosses or Distinguished Conduct Medals have been conferred.

The *Gazette* contains a list of 328 awards of Distinguished Conduct Medals conferred on non-commissioned officers and men for gallantry and devotion to duty in Flanders.

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CULTIVATING CHINESE INDIGO.

The shortage of the supply of synthetic indigo in the markets of the world as a result of the war in Europe and the consequent high prices for imported indigo in Chinese markets has led to a revival of the native production of indigo in various parts of the country. Considerable activity in this line, says the U.S. Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, is reported in the districts immediately tributary to Hongkong and Canton, notably in Fushan, Chao-yang, and neighbouring districts.

Chinese importers of indigo also report that there is a renewal of the cultivation of the plant in the Yangtze Valley, particularly in the Canal country about Hangchow. It is impossible to estimate the increase in the production of the dye, but it is well to recognise the fact that indigo production is one of China's oldest industries. The Chinese developed their own process of making the dye and have used their native product for many centuries before foreign dyes were known. The production of native indigo has continued all the time, and in many districts of the country foreign dyes are still comparatively rare.

During the last ten years, however, agents of German dye manufacturers have been among the most active of all foreign representatives and they have extended their trade in all lines of dyes, including synthetic indigo, far into the interior districts, where other foreign goods are all but unknown. The synthetic indigo can be manufactured and delivered well into the interior of China at lower cost than the native product. However, when the price of foreign dye rises to such points as have been reached during the present war the native product becomes the cheaper. The Chinese people, with that adaptability which characterises practically all lines of the foreign import trade in the country, and especially such lines as cotton, piece goods and similar staple articles, then turn to their native product which they had been using for hundreds of years before foreigners were known.

The imports of aniline dyes into China in 1912 were valued at \$3,849,329, those of artificial indigo at \$7,175,300, and of vegetable indigo at \$41,533. Belgium and Germany furnish practically the whole of the aniline colours, about 15 per cent. of the trade being handled through Hongkong. Belgium and Germany also furnish practically the whole of the artificial indigo, Germany furnishing about twice as much as Belgium. A considerable portion of this trade also is handled through Hongkong. Hankow and Newchw



NAPIER & JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to dispel it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 3/4, 1/4 & 2/6. NOW.

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1
CURES BRUISES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATIONS, PAIN, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, FROSTBITE, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, ETC.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BRUISES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATIONS, PAIN, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, FROSTBITE, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, ETC.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES BRUISES, SWELLINGS, INFLAMMATIONS, PAIN, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, FROSTBITE, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, ETC.

VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE 1/6

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"DAILY PRESS" Office,
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Messrs. BREWSTER & CO.
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 12th, 1915.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour:—	
(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.50
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
2. Zinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sterilized Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.85
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin	0.85
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (15oz.)	0.85
(d.) Eagle Brand, per lb. tin	0.85
(e.) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin	0.50
3. Sugar:—	
(a.) Cube (in 5 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
(b.) Refined Crystallized, per lb.	0.14
(c.) Granulated, per lb.	0.14
(d.) Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	0.11
(e.) Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.	0.10
4. Frozen Meat:—	
(a.) Beef, per lb.	0.15
(b.) Pork, per lb.	0.15
(c.) Mutton, per lb.	0.15
(d.) Chicken, per lb.	0.15
(e.) Fish, per lb.	0.15

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list, dated the 1st day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]

Market Produce:—

Meat:—	
Beef, per lb.	0.15
Pork, per lb.	0.15
Mutton, per lb.	0.15
Chicken, per lb.	0.15
Fish:—	
Salmon, per lb.	0.15
Trout, per lb.	0.15
Carrots, per lb.	0.15
Onions, per lb.	0.15
Potatoes, per lb.	0.15
Apples, per lb.	0.15
Oranges, per lb.	0.15
Lemons, per lb.	0.15
Bananas, per lb.	0.15
Coconuts, per lb.	0.15
Peas, per lb.	0.15
Beans, per lb.	0.15
Lentils, per lb.	0.15
Spices:—	
Pepper, per lb.	0.15
Cinnamon, per lb.	0.15
Cardamom, per lb.	0.15
Cloves, per lb.	0.15
Nutmeg, per lb.	0.15
Vanilla, per lb.	0.15
Saffron, per lb.	0.15
Turmeric, per lb.	0.15
Mustard, per lb.	0.15
Horseradish, per lb.	0.15
Garlic, per lb.	0.15
Onion, per lb.	0.15
Shallots, per lb.	0.15
Leeks, per lb.	0.15
Cauliflower, per lb.	0.15
Brussels Sprouts, per lb.	0.15
Kale, per lb.	0.15
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Shallots, per lb.	0.15
Leeks, per lb.	0.15
Cauliflower, per lb.	0.15
Brussels Sprouts, per lb.	0.15
Kale, per lb.	0.15
Spinach, per lb.	0.15
Peas, per lb.	0.15
Beans, per lb.	0.15
Lentils, per lb.	0.15
Spices:—	
Pepper, per lb.	0.15
Cinnamon, per lb.	0.15
Cardamom, per lb.	0.15
Cloves, per lb.	0.15
Nutmeg, per lb.	0.15
Vanilla, per lb.	0.15
Saffron, per lb.	0.15
Turmeric, per lb.	0.15
Mustard, per lb.	0.15
Horseradish, per lb.	0.15
Garlic, per lb.	0.15
Onion, per lb.	0.15
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Peas, per lb.	0.15
Beans, per lb.	0.15
Lentils, per lb.	0.15

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., 1,354, W. J. Jones, 3rd June—Shanghai 29th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,424, A. MacKenzie, 3rd June—Singapore 29th May, General—Chinese.
 KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 2,015, Y. Yamamoto, 3rd June—Swatow 2nd June, General—Osaka. Shosen Kaisha.
 KWANGSIE, Chinese str., 1,409, F. McArthur, 2nd June—Shanghai 30th May, General—Chinese.
 TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,004, H. Katoh, 3rd June—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 THELANCHUS, British str., 1,340, J. Fraser, 2nd June—Saigon 29th May, General—Chinese.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 June 3rd.
 KWANGSIE, British str., Newchwang.
 HAIMUN, British str., for Swatow.
 MAUBANG, British str., for Sandakan.

DEPARTURES.

June 3rd.
 DAHO MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.
 FUJIMARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 KAWANG, British str., for Saigon.
 LOKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.
 MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, British str., for New York.
 PAOTING, British str., for Newchwang.
 PHUENHIE, British str., for Bangkok.
 TONGS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 WAISHING, British str., for Bangkok.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. *Kwangsie* reports: Moderate north-easterly wind and fine.
 The British str. *Chenan* reports: Moderate north-easterly, fine weather.
 The British str. *Telanchus* reports: First part light to fresh S.S.W. winds and fine weather; 100 miles from port fresh easterly winds and rain.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Chenan*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Arkness and child and Mrs. Meoli.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Fujimaru*, for London, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Purdee, Mr. C. Isono, Mr. Chae, E. Tallow, Mr. K. Kondo, Mr. C. Onda, Mrs. K. Yabuuchi, Mrs. S. Shikawa, Miss Kunz, Mr. H. Goto, Mr. H. Tani, Mr. L. D. Lemaire, Mr. H. W. (i. Hayter, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, Mr. K. Ogata, Mr. T. Higuchi, Viscount T. Kutsuki, Mr. K. Ohashi, Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. J. Wilkie, Mrs. L. N. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tait, Mrs. infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kawashima, T. A. A. Gien, Mr. S. R. O. Homes, K. Onuma, W. H. Stuart, O. Homes, K. Riendeo, K. Watanabe, J. K. Brinkley, T. Sekikawa, S. Tanaka, S. Kuriyama, S. Fomishawa, Mr. and Mrs. G. Worby and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss V. A. Murchison, Mrs. A. M. Murchison, Consul Deichmann, Mr. R. Laing, Mr. O. M. Green, Mrs. O. M. Green, child and nurse, Mr. S. Beking, Mr. E. Huchins, Mr. J. Gubbrith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nakayama and child, Miss Sakai, Mr. D. Kiyura, Mr. Y. Wada, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fonseca, Miss Fonseca, Mr. U. Theodoli, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mead, Mr. A. S. Davis, Mrs. Chan, Mrs. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Misses Donison, Miss T. Leach, Miss Jones, Mrs. K. Koyama, Mrs. T. Kawakami, Mrs. Y. Inafuku, Mrs. C. Frank-Messers, T. Ernest, T. Todd, M. Giuseppe, R. Giuseppe, L. V. Antonio, M. Otella, P. Luigi, H. Habichtz, P. Wilson, P. S. Land, T. W. Brown, W. C. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Casas and two children, Mrs. Y. Mastumoto, Mr. B. Endo, Mr. K. Kikuchi, Mr. M. Murakami, Mr. P. Fernie, Mr. T. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. C. Redelf, Mr. A. J. Stone, and Mr. C. Gibbs.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The str. *Malla* left Singapore for this port on the 20th instant at 9 a.m. with the outward English mails, and is due here this morning.
 THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The str. *China* sailed from Hongkong on Friday, the 28th May, for Hongkong, via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Rangoon*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on 6th June.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine ports on 22nd instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about June 15th.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The P. & O. str. *Karnata* left Singapore for this port on the 30th May, a.m., and is due here to-day at 5 p.m.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Laisang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 6th June.
Suiwang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 8th June.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Kadnorshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 12th June.
Merionethshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 12th July.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Itala* sailed from Calcutta on 30th May, and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression as business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

PRINTING WORKS.

Turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier.

3. From Blakes Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	EMER	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & SHANGHAI via PHAROS, COLOMBO, &c.	NAGATA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Gervod	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	NETHERBY HALL	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	End of June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & SINGAPORE	CORDELLERS	Brit. str.	—	H. Fraser	MESSAGHERIE MARITIME	On 12th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA & NEW YORK via SUEZ	HERANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hor	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & NEW YORK via SUEZ	ART MARY	Brit. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 3 p.m.
HOUSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	ST. RONALD	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN	MARSHALL	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN	KANTHAWAR	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KENYU KAISHA	On 11th inst., at 10:30 a.m.
DELGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.
JAPAN	TIPIANAS	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
NEWCHOW	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	On 8th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	MAIWA	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	To-day, at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	On 6th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	KARAKATA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGHERIE MARITIME	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	ASHIATOU	Brit. str.	—	—	DAVID SINCOCK & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & Kobe	BOHAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	PHILADEL	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
ANPING & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Noon.
TAMSOI & KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	To-day, at 2:30 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	TAMSOI	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	On 6th inst., at D'light.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	On 9th inst., at 2:30 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	On 11th inst., at 2:30 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LARPAKE & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst., at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 6th inst., at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAIPONG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 7 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 5th June, 7 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 5th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 8th June, D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 8th June, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHING"	Thursday, 10th June, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHING"	Friday, 11th June, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHING"	Saturday, 12th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHING"	Sunday, 13th June, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Saturday, 5th June, 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Saturday, 5th June, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Tuesday, 8th June, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Tuesday, 8th June, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Thursday, 10th June, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Friday, 11th June, D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Saturday, 12th June, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KARNATA"	Sunday, 13th June, 3 p.m.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND BANGCOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 21.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

LONDON "MONMOUTHSHIRE" ... End of June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 2554, Mr. F.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. LTD.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1914

AGENTS

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 12000 tons NILE 12000 tons

PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila) 3 times a week, 15th June, at Noon.

MANCHURIA ... TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 1 p.m.

MONGOLIA ... TUESDAY, 29th July, at 1 p.m.

PERSIA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths catered. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths catered. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths catered.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

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VESSELS ON THE WERTHE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PENANG, GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ORIENTAL."

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY TO MORROW, at 5th June, 1915, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co's s.s. "MORAVIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the "KAISER-I-HIND," due in London on the 16th July, 1915.
 Passes will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 21st May, 1915.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"TUSCAN PRINCE"
 5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 8th June.
 For Freight, etc., apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
 Hongkong, 25th May, 1915. [678]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "SAINT RONALD," about Early in July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [335]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th June, or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 11 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 28th May, 1915. [609]

June 2nd.

14. DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG

